British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1036. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 27th, 1846. *Established in* 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

THE PARAGUAY QUESTION.

ARTICLE II.

We have already shown the singular manner in which, by the wiles of an ambitious individual, Paraguay became illegally isolated from the sister Provinces with which it had formed bonds of "indissoluble alliance and federation" confirmatory of the original ties by which it was connected.

Doubtless the Argentine Government had no right to quarrel with Paraguay on account of the internal administrative system it thought proper to adopt, for it had acknowledged that province to be as independent in this respect as any other state of the Republic. But it must be allowed, that the line of policy pursued by Francia, was a flagrant violation of the solemn compact of national union, which would have fully justified a resort to arms on the part of the government of Buenos Ayres. The latter, however, exhibited on this occasion the most exemplary forbearance, both from a disinclination to divert its attention from the prosecution of the momentous contest in which it was engaged for the triumph of the common cause, and from the hope that the estrangement of Paraguay would prove to be of merely temporary duration. This hope was rational enough, for, notwithstanding what had already taken place, whoever should have predicted at this time what afterwards occurred would have been regarded in no other light than as a visionary. Still it was destined to be defeated in a most signal manner, as will be seen from the following recital of the authority previously cited.

"As the joint Consulship expired in October, 1814, Francia took measures for calling together a new Congress about that time. The Yegros and Cavallero party were already much dispirited; and the unceasing energy with which Francia and his myrmidons had been preparing to give the *coup de grâce* to Paraguay liberty left them with little or no doubt of his unqualified success.

"Francia proposed,—and as a necessary consequence it was resolved,—that the new Congress should consist of the monstrous and really laughable number of one thousand deputies. It was decimating the country of its heads of families, to bring that number of members of Parliament to fulfil their legislative duties in the metropolis: but Francia's *fiat* had gone forth, and the thing was to be done.

"In September the motley multitude began to give increased activity to the streets of Assumption. As might have been expected, more than one half of the knights of the shire and burgesses of the smaller towns, could neither read nor write—wore neither stockings nor shoes. Every one had a horse but every one had not a coat, much less a court-suit, in which to attend the levee of the-at-present condescending Consul. A jacket of white dimity, very short, and excessively tight; a bespangled waistcoat still shorter than the jacket; knee-breeches of crimson velveteen, with highly embroidered drawers hanging down to the ankle; a blue silk sash, such as you see worn by itinerant voltigeurs; potro-boots open at the toes; large silver spurs on the heels; a very small coarse hat half covering the head; and an immense queue of plaited black hair hanging down the back;—such was the singular costume of many of the gentlemen of the House of Commons which Francia had summoned for the august purpose of creating a Dictatorship.

"I do not think there were twenty Paraguayans (and not one out of Assumption) who knew what a Dictator meant. President, Consul, Director, Protector, and Dictator, were with them synonymous terms with the old-fashioned name of Governor, as constituted by Old Spain.

"The city of Assumption, if I mistake not, was to return some sixty or eighty members to represent its complicated interests in the millenary assemblage of legislators.

"There was one bitter, irreconcilable enemy of Francia with whom I was intimate. He had been my fellow-traveller in the Carmen from Santa Fé; and he and his family (they were my next door neighbours) had been more than commonly kind to me. His name was Manuel Doméqué.

"He came into my house one morning when I knew the nominations to the great Congress were in process of issue. No *popular* election took place: the Government made out the lists, and these were adopted, as a matter of course, by the municipal and other local authorities.

"Doméqué was full of indignation, not unmixed with alarm. "What do you think," said he, "this *picaro*, this villain Francia has done? He has named *me* a member of his Congress, and not only me, but all those whom he considers his greatest enemies in Assumption! What are we to do?"

"I advised him, for I felt alarmed for his safety, to accept the nomination, and to vote for Francia. Poor Doméqué saw as well as I did, the necessity of adopting my advice. Francia named his enemies because he knew he had a majority without them, or in spite of them. If they voted for the Dictatorship he would always turn round and tell them that they had seen the propriety of investing some one with absolute power; that that absolute power they had placed in his hands; and that it was for him exclusively to determine how it ought to be used. If they voted against him, and he gained the day, they were all lost men. Sooner or later, Francia would destroy every one of them.

"The Consul's influence and sway in the country districts were unbounded; hence his desire to swamp the votes of Assumption, and one or two other towns, in those of the numerous representatives of the rural districts.

"Another reason for his calling together such an overwhelming mob of senators was, that three-fourths of them were poor men, having families depending on them for their daily bread. Such men could not afford to spend their time in cities, even with the magnanimous purpose of serving the *patria*. Charity, very literally with them, began at home; and therefore, they might all be emphatically termed anti-protracted-sessions-members. This was what Francia desired. He wanted his work done effectually, but quickly.

"Of the thousand Legislators of Paraguay, about six or seven hundred were collected together, driven into town by the commandantes,—as Pat drives his pigs along the road—unwilling and grumbling travellers.

"Many were the droll scenes which I witnessed with these representatives. Our name was now well known in Paraguay, our intimacy with Carai Francia had been bruited abroad; so I had numerous visits from honourable members as they poured into the city. Most of them, instead of discussing politics with me, began by asking how they could dispose of yerba or tobacco; all of these primitive legislators having brought a small quantity of one or other, or both of these productions to pay their expenses in town. They had, hapily, no electioneering bills to pay. In the pure and incorruptible republic of Paraguay we had no East Retford questions to puzzle us; no Gattons nor old Sarums to disfranchise. Schedule A's and Schedule B's were things unheard of in the land of the Jesuits; and the only question which disturbed the duly chosen representatives of the great body of the people of Paraguay was, how they could get a fair price for the calculated hundred dollars' worth of tobacco which they had brought to enable them to subsist till they were allowed to return to their respective counties and paternal estates.

"It was found necessary to convoke the Congress in the church of San Francisco, no other building being capacious enough to contain the august assemblage.

"All matters of form, election, and etiquette, were settled at two preliminary meetings; and on the 3rd of October the Parliamentary business commenced. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Speaker about nine o'clock in the morning; and notwithstanding all the precautions which Francia had taken, some awkward inquiries began to be made about the propriety of a Dictatorship. The services and abilities of Francia were spoken of in the highest terms; indeed, he was loaded with the most extravagant and hyperbolical praises; but it was doubted whether a Dictatorship would conduce so much to his glory as a more limited power, assisted by a national Congress. Hereupon debates commenced, and heats ensued.

"I went up myself to the church about twelve o'clock. The doors were shut, but great confusion seemed to prevail within. At last, one of the dimity jacketed members came out wiping his forehead, and seeming to have suffered much, either from the heat of the church or of the debate.

"How go things within, my friend?" said I to the representative.

"Why," replied the honest member, "to tell yon the truth, these are matters which I do not pretend at all to understand; but if I may judge from the noise (los gritos)—todo va bien—all goes well."

"About two o'clock, as the members of Congress were still in warm debate, Francia got impatient, and very politely sent a numerous guard of honour to wait on the members. The troop was well armed, and quite surrounded the church. The hint was sufficient even for the clod-pated deputies in dimity jackets; besides, the dinner-hour was past, and hunger, as well as the *moustaches* of the Quarterleros hastened a decision.

"At this juncture one of the most energetic of Francia's partizans rose, and in a stentorian voice called silence. 'Gentlemen,' said he 'why should we waste our time here? The Carai (Lord) Francia wishes to be absolute; and I say' (here he struck the table at which he stood with his whole force,) 'and he SHALL be absolute!'

"The question was forthwith put to the vote, and without one dissentient voice, Francia was invested with the Dictatorship for three years.

"The Congress dissolved itself instanter; the Quarteleros marched to the Government House with flying colours; and Francia heard, with the malignant sneer of a devil on his face, that Paraguay was all his own.

"The insensate populace celebrated, with mirth and music, and festive meetings that night, the decision of the Congress. Alas! the low sobs and moanings of those who were destined soon to be bereaved widows and wretched orphans—the heavy sighs of the prisoners, and the groans of those whose blood was ere long to irrigate the streets of Assumption—ought alone to have announced that Francia was DICTATOR OF PARAGUAY!"

As has been stated, this new order of things was represented as being intended to continue only for

a limited term. But the long coveted sceptre of iron once grasped was only surrendered by the imperious possessor with his last breath.

Upon a retrospection of the political events of this period it may be fairly doubted whether Francia had not some other object in view, besides the gratification of personal ambition; but the facts as yet disclosed are so meagre and contradictory that they warrant nothing but conjecture. The sullen obstinacy with which he refused to contribute a single soldier or dollar to uphoid the patriotic cause—the absence of all sympathy on his part for the heroic efforts and sacrifices of the Argentines—the invidious ingenuity with which he endeavoured to blast the fame of the leading characters of the Revoltion, all combine, it would seem, to induce the belief that he was at heart inimical to the emancipation of America. But, on the other hand, never was there a more violentl declaimer against the tyranny of the mother country, nor a more unrelenting persecutor of the old Spaniards. The following anecdote shews the intense hatred he bore towards the latter:—

"There had been some vague rumours, when the Consul was living in retirement, that he was less inimical to the Spaniards than was generally supposed. These rumours were circulated by his political opponents: and in order, not only to silence them on this subject. but to teach the Spaniards how little reason they had to congratulate themselves on the report, maliciously spread, that he was their friend, he decreed that within the territory of Paraguay they should not be allowed to contract marriage, except with negresses and mulattoes. If bitterly to mortify the proud natives of Old Spain, men who had hitherto looked down upon the best American blood as only uncontaminated in so far as it was mixed with their own, were Francia's aim, as doubtless it was, the plan he selected was most effectual. The decree (or bando,) published by sound of drum and fife, came upon them like a thunderclap; but although they felt so keenly this attempt to degrade them, they were forced to restrain every expression of indignation or even of chagrin. Nor were the white and pure-blooded ladies of Assumption less mortified than the Spaniards; for not only were many marriages with them on the tapis but it had ever been considered by the highest-bred damsels of the place a much greater honour to be wedded to a Galician shop-keeper, than to a Paraguay gentleman.

But, whatever were the secret springs of action that guided him in the original adoption of his peculiar line of policy, Francia adhered to it, throughout all the phases of the revolution and up to the close of his career, with an unflinching consistency worthy of a better cause. And singular as it may appear, neither was the Government of Buenos Ayres less perseverant in pursuing the considerate and temporizing course it embraced from the commencement, notwithstanding the irritating provocations it almost incessantly received. Argentine citizens were maltreated, despoiled, and held captives—all remonstrances were contemptuously disregarded—and to such a degree did the Dictator carry his arrogance, that, when the Buenos Ayres envoy in Corrientes addressed him three distinct communications, couched in courteous and friendly terms, inviting him to send deputies to the General Congress of the Provinces about to assemble in the capital, he did not deign even to return an answer to a single one. Meanwhile, so far from recourse being had to any measure of reprisal the produce of Paraguay was admitted in the ports of Buenos Ayres on the same terms as that of the other provinces of the Confederation which had always remained faithful to the national cause. The following abstract of the custom-house tariff, will show how scrupulously the Buenos Ayres Government, under all circumstances, continued to perform the engagement it contracted in the federative compact of October, 1811.

List af the duties paid in Buenos Ayres on the following articles.

Foreign Produce.		Paraguay Produce.	
Yerba	28 per ct.	Yerba	10 per ct.
Tobacoo	39	Tobacco	10
Cigars	39	Cigars	20
Molasses	28	Molasses,	free
Arrowroot	28	Arrowroot	do.
Timber	5	Timber	do.
Preserves	28	Preserves	do.

On one occasion only—in 1834—the Government of Buenos Ayres appeared seriously to turn its thoughts to the necessity of chastising the insolence of the Dictator—not even then of its own accord, but at the solicitation of Corrientes, which was threatened by Paraguayan forces—but the danger soon after disappearing, it relinquished the enterprize, after having gone to considerable expences to fit out an expedition. Such longanimity, instead of being regarded, as it actually was—the inspiration of the kind feeling entertained towards the unfortunate Paraguayans, and of the hope so sanguinely cherished that the natural course of events would ere long bring about a favourable change in their destinies—might well appear equivocal in a couutry but little known to fame. But, happily the Argentine Confederation, whose military capabilities had been so often tested, and whose victorious arms had so powerfully contributed to crush the Spanish power, and give existence to four sister Republics, ran no risk of having its motives misconstrued by indulging in such a manifestation of generous forbearance towards a Province like Paraguay.

ENGLAND.

[From the "Morning Chronicle" March 7th, 1846.

We published in yesterday's impression an extraordinary advertisement, copied from a Montevideo paper. Here is another, not less so, from the Montevideo paper, *Comercio del Plata*, December 4, 1845:—

"Notice.—Wanted.—Her Britannic Majesty's Government is prepared to charter suitable vessels to convey to the Cape of Good Hope Irish emigrants, men, women, and children. Written tenders, stating the lowest rate of freight that will be accepted for the 'run' to that colony; and also the lowest rate at which the passengers will be found and provisioned, in what may be necessary (the vessel to send in a scale of diet upon which the sum asked is based) will be received on or before Saturday next, at noon, at the office of John Greenway, Esq., No. 41, Calle de las Camaras.

"The necessary information, as regards the required size and capacity of the vessel, as also what scale for 'diet' will be satisfactory, may be obtained from

"John H. Robilliard,
"Licensed Ship-broker.
"No. 201, Calle del Cerrito [Casa de Himonet]."

This, then, is the result of Lord Aberdeen's policy. He blockades Buenos Ayres, drivos the people out from there and into Monte Vfdeo, that being the only other place at hand which will hold them. When they get there they find it beseiged, and themselves exposed to starvation. So, to prevent such a catastrophe, at least to those poor Irish emigrants, who, as being raw from their own country, were less able to shift for themselves, Mr. Ousely is obliged to ship them off for the Cape of Good Hope at the expense of the British Governmet. If it were not for Lord Aberdeen's blockade of Buenos Ayres they would all have found immediate employment there with high wages, and beef at a penny or perhaps even a farthing per pound.

In the same paper from which we have extracted the above advertisement, it is stated that the daily supply of cattle for the consumption of the townspeople of Monte Video and the foreign troops was 12 to 15 head. They are brought by sea from the Brazils; and our readers may judge what sort of animals they must be, when we mention that the same authority states their weight to vary from 375 to 500lbs. per head! The price is quoted at from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per pound, and fowls at 4s. 6d. to 9s. each. In ordinary times beef is about 1d. per pound there.

In addition to the population of the town, which we believe, is not likely to be much less than 30,000, there are about 1,200 British troops lying there, *doing absolutely nothing*. The 12 to 15 head of cattle, weighing 375 to 500 lbs. are all the fresh meat these people have, excepting a very few wretched pigs and sheep.

This is what Lord Aberdeen calls protecting British interests! All this misery and ruin, and expense must be incurred because he has got a crotchet in his head that the President of the republic has not been elected so freely as he thinks he ought to be. What a statesman!

[From the "Morning Chronicle" March 23d, 1846.]

Our morning contemporary, who in an evil hour was entraped into the advocacy of the Monte Video loan jobbers, having become awakened at last to the dirtiness as well as weakness of his cause, seeks to mystify the question and the public by drawing attention in another direction. He presents us accordingly with a splenetic effusion against the composition of the Sala, or House of Assembly in Buenos Ayres, which he declares is no better than the French Senate was in the time of Napoleon. We shall not be at the pains of discussing this matter with him, because the more successful he is in finding flaws, whether in Buenos Ayres or elsewhere in the reality of the republican principles which are outwardly professed, he only the more palpably proves the folly of our interfering, or even inquiring into such matters, and fancying ourselves called upon to set them right.

The whole squabble between Lord Aberdeen and the *Times* on the one hand, and Generals Rosas and Oribe on the other, is, whether the title of the latter to the presidentship of the Uruguay republic be good or not. In its favour there is the uncontradicted fact that he was originally chosen to the offlce, according to the customary forms, by his own countrymen, whilst against it there is nothing but the circumstance of his beiug assisted to regain his seat by his neighbour, which assistance, according to the *Times*, "vitiates" his claim.

We know not from what hidden authority this grotesque piece of political logic has been exhumed, nor is it worth while to inquire. All we desire to show is, into what a labarynth of difficulties these inquisitions, if followed out, would necessarily lead us. If General Oribe's title be bad, what sort of a one has his opponent? Who elected him, and according to what forms? And why limit our researches to the countries situate on the banks of the Plate? Are there no titles to be investigated in Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, New Granada, Guatemala, Mexico? In how many of these would not flaws be found as great as those in General Oribe's if weighed in the same balance?

That his is as good a one as exists in any of the republics of South America is beyond question. But what if it were not? *De facto* he rules over the whole territory, excepting the ground occupied by her Majesty's 45th and 73d. Even the *Times* has said, "he was as good a President as any one "else," and Lord Aberdeen, in his second published despatch to Mr. Ousely, confessed that there was no objection to him. What sense is there, then, in going to a great expense, destroying a valuable branch of trade, and ruining a numerous and respectable body of our countrymen, merely to indulge this absurd impracticable figment of stickling for a purity of title which, if required in all cases, would set us at loggerheads with half the world!

We deny that any party in this country has attempted, as it is alledged, to justify any enormities that may have been committed in the Plate, though we, amongst others, have taken the liberty to *doubt* many of those that have been *related*. As our contemporary has latterly appeared not quite so much *au courant* as formerly of what has been going on in this line, we will make him a present of the last new atrocity. In No. 49 of that veridical journal, published at Monte Video, entitled the *Comercio del Plata*, dated 27th Nov., 1845, we read "that "an officer of Oribe's, named Miguel Illescas, took "prisoner an officer of our party *whose name we do* "*not know*, and after having cut his throat, cut off "his jaws, *roasted* and *ate them*." The writer adds, that this is *a very common thing* amongst Oribe's troops, and it would seem so to be looked upon there, for though we have a complete file of the paper for nearly a month later, we find no further mention of the circumstsnce, either confirming or contradicting it. Surely justice will hardly be done to this writer's *powers*, unless the story be worth to his party at least a special article in the *Times*, or another regiment or two from Lord Aberdeen.

We should hesitate to vex our readers with these tomfooleries, were it not that, though sport to our contemporary and his patron, they are death to many. The hundreds that have perished at the Obligado and elsewhere, and the thousands who are suffering pecuniarly, whilst they justify *us* for having raised our voice against the whole of these proceedings from first to last, present a formidable array of witnesses against the folly and perverseness of their authors.

The conciliatory part which the French Chargé d'Affaires, the Baron de Mareuil, has taken throughout the affair, has been a sad stumbling block in the way of the war party in Monte Vidèo, to whom anything smacking of conciliation is as gall and wormwood. Accordingly, their advocate has a sneer for the well-merited tribute which the Government of

Buenos Ayres pays in its message to this peace-seeking functionary, and denies that he has either earned or will accept it: with what truth our readers may judge for themselves, from two despatches of the Baron's, which we publish in another column. The good feeling which called forth the gratitude of the Argentine government is visible in both, but more particularly in the last, which testifies the writer's regret at the summary and uncourteous rejection of General Rosas' propositions by Mr. Ouseley and Baron Deffaudis. These propositions, which it will be seen Baron de Mareuil thought might be taken into consideration, and of which Lord Aberdeen has since stated they were likely to lead to an amicable settlement, were at once rejected by the *mediators* as *exhorbitant* and *inadmissible*. The first of the two despatches is very important also for another object besides that for which we have quoted it, viz. as giving the opinion of an impartial, intelligent, and competent authority—on many points an eye-witness—with regard to the various charges bronght by the Monte Video party against the Buenos Ayres Government, and adopted from them by Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis as the staple of their celebrated manifesto. A perusal of both despatches will well repay those who wish to get at the bottom of these matters, and will furnish one more example of the enormous power of misrepresentation that has been employed by the loan-jobbing party to mystify the public on the whole merits of the question.

UNITED STATES.

[From the New York "Courier & Enquirer" March 26th, 1846,]

The *Intervention* of France and England in the affairs of the La Plata, has proved of serious injury to many American Merchants who had cargoes ready to leave the port of Buenos Ayres when it was suddenly and unexpectedly blockaded. The following memorial praying the American Government to take steps for repairing these injuries, has been signed by most of the Insurance Companies and many others in the city interested in the subject, and will be at the Merchant's Exchange to-day, for additional signatures previous to its transmission to Washington.

It certainly cannot in any way aid the purposes of the combined powers, to prevent American property from leaving the blockaded ports. The course thus far taken inflicts serious injury upon the commerce of neutral powers and at the same time is not essential to the objects at which they aim. We trust our Government will be able to afford or secure the redress which the injured parties seek. The following is the memorial refered to:—

Memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

Your petitioners, citizens of the United States and engaged in commerce with the port and province of Buenos Ayres, one of the South American Republics, and others, b g leave to represent, that the interference of the combined forces of France and England, by the enforcement of a rigid blockade of the port aforesaid, has greatly injured your petitioners. That your petitioners had no reason to believe that there would have been any intervention on the part of said combined powers, and that the said blockade being laid without previous notice, your petitioners suffer great loss and inconvenience by the detention of their property at the said port of Buenos Ayres. That your petitioners beg leave respectfully to ask the intervention of the Government of the United States, at least so far as to enable neutral vessels to bring home the property thus detained, to the great damage of your petitioners. That your petitioners have reason to believe from the public avowal of the British Ministry at the late opening of Parliament, that one of the objects at least of said intervention, was that the commerce of all nations "might not be" interrupted; and also of Baron Deffaudis, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France, stating as his third motive of interference, that it was "founded on the the interest of French commerce."—Your petitioners respectfully ask that the interest of American merchants be not sacrified for the obtaining of the aforsaid objects. That your petitioners are of the opinion that non-interference in the affairs of the South American Republics of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, either by European powers or ourselves, would best promote the interests of commerce as well as the cause of humanity, and your petitioners respectfully and earnestly ask that you will take such measures as will lead to the redress of their private grievances as well as the best interests of the American people.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

June 20.—*Wind S.S.E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

June 21.—*Wind S.*

No arrivals or sailings.

June 22.—*Wind S.S.W.*

Arrived. H. B. M. packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. R. E. Pym, Commander, from Montevideo 20th inst., with the April mail from England, brought to Rio Janeiro on 24th ult. by H. B. M. packet Express, and thence to Montevideo by the Spider on the 13th inst., from Rio Janeiro 27th ult.

Passengers from Montevideo.—Mrs. Lumb and family, Mrs. and Miss Bevans, Mrs. Peabody, Mrs. J. W. Smith, Mrs. Garay and family, Messrs. J. F. Holgate, C. Ruker, A. Howeson, Kenrick, Greig, F. Trelles and servant, and 8 others.

June 23.—*Wind S.S.W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

June 24.—*Wind S.W.*

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 guns, Capt. Amazonas, for Montevideo.

Passengers—Messrs. P. Delisle, C. Storcher, M. Canè, M. S. Araujo, F. Prado, F. Risco and C. Segovia.

June 25.—*Wind N.N.E.*

Sailed, H. B. M. schooner Spider, Lieut. R. E. Pym, Commander, from Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for England.

Passengers—Messrs. C. Stegman, lady and son, A. Cameron and lady, J. Betteley, C. Ruker, R. Ewing and 9 others.

June 26.—*Wind N.*

No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

May 15.

British barque New York Packet, Dring, from Hull 9th February.

May 16.

French barque Deux freres Unis, Le Menager, from Havre de Grace 10th January.

French barque Paraná, Le Comte, from Havre de Grace 27th February, and Dartmouth 9th March.

American brig Fabius, White, from Batavia 25th February.

Danish brig Margarita, Jorjan, from Rio Grande 12th May.

May 17.

French gun-boat L'Alsacienne, from a cruise in the river.

French barque Amelie, Hams, from St. Catherine's 29th April.

French barque Colombien, Lohier, from Rio Grande 7th May.

Sardinian schooner-brig Iride, from St. Catherine's 4th May.

May 18.

French brig of war Tactique, from the Uruguay.

American barque Margaret Hugg, from Baltimore 14th March.

Sardinian polacre San Antonio, Grovetto, from Rio Grande 15th May.

Sardinian schooner Adelaida, Didominico, from Rio Grande 15th May.

American brig Warsaw, Popet, from Rio Grande 13th May.

Sardinian zumaca Angelita, Narizano, from Rio Grande 16th May.

May 19.

Sardinian polacre Teseo, Camol, from Rio Grande 16th May.

British brig Merchant, Stoy, from Hartlepool 11th February.

American barque Espeteta, Lendholur, from Rio Grande 16th May.

May 21.

Sardinian brig Cesar, Viale, from Santos 3rd May.

United States brig of war Bainbridge, from Rio Janeiro 6th May.

May 23.

Argentine sloop San Miguel, Gradin, from Victoria 14th May.

May 27.

British brig Doris, MacDonald, from Hartlepool 25th February.

British barque Clio, Legran, from Lisbon 21st March.

May 28.

American brig Black Hawk, Robinson, from New York 29th March.

British barque Gardaine, White, from the coast of Patagonia 14th May, with a gargo of guano.

May 29.

French brig Ornega, Dionell, from London 8th March.

Sardinian schooner-brig La Paz, Repeto, from Porto Alegre 11th May.

May 31.

Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa del Plata, Capt. Serra Casano, hence 30th.

June 1.

Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 guns, Capt. Amazonas, hence 30th May.

June 5.

French war steamer Chimere, Poudra, from Toulon 30th March and Rio Janeiro 24th May.

June 6.

Sardinian schooner-brig Juramento, Vallaro, from Rio Janeiro 11th May.

Chilian barque Bio-Bio, Schroeder, from Valparaiso 10th April.

[The arrivals at Montevideo from 7th to 14th June were inserted in our last.]

June 15.

Correntino brig Independencia Americana, Olivera, from Pilar 3rd April.

Oriental schooner Clorinda, Malcolm, from Gualeguay 2nd inst.

American brig from Goya 2nd May.

American lugger from Goya 12th May.

Belgian brig Infatigable, Rickmess, from Cadiz 27th March.

June 16.

French barque Printems, Fouchet, from Corrientes 15th May.

Danish brig Fides, Cloester, from Goya 15th May.

French barque Zelima, Larong, from Rio Grande 11th inst.

June 17.

Dutch brig Cuba, Jansen, from Antwerp 24th April.

American brig Mary A. Jones, A. Jones, from Baltimore 14th April.

French barque Paquebot du Plata, Cugreau, from Corrientes April.

Do. do. San José, A. Hagreau, from Corrientes.

Sardinian brig Cacique, P. Madariaga, from Corrientes 14th inst.

Do. schooner brig Fortune, E. Capello, from St. Catherine's 7th inst.

French frigate Proserpine, Basser, from Toulon.

Do. schooner Cerf, from the Paraná.

June 18.

Bremen brig Louisa Ceasar, Wenkes, from Newcastle.

Sardinian schooner-brig Alfredo, A. Guirolo, from Genoa 30th March.

British brig Dublin, Hunter, from Newcastle 10th April.

Do. barque Penrith, Guillet, from Parnaguá 7th inst.

Do. brig Xarifa, Fleury, from London 1st April.

French schooner Paranà, Lemeu, from St. Maloes 20th April.

Sardinian brig Abdel Kader, Vicrechi, from Rio Grande 15th inst.

June 19.

American brig Commerce, Blanchard, from Baltimore 29th March.

American brig Treaty, Jackson, from St. Catherine's 12th inst.

Argentine ketch Sarate, Viarman, from Goya 14th ult.

The British brig Xarifa, from London to Montevideo, got aground at Point Carretas near Montevideo on the 16th of June, but was subseqnently got off without any damage, H. B. M. Steamer Firebrand having gone to her assistance.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT CETTE.

Feb. 26, Swedish brigantine Orion, Larrson, hence 30th September.

" " Do. do. Frederick Euguene, Bronson, from Montevideo.

AT ANTWERP.

Mar. 4, Swedish brigantine Odin, Engels, from Montevideo.

AT LISBON.

Mar. 9, Swedish brigantine Prins Carl, Kasten, from Montevideo.

AT CORK.

Mar. 24, British brig Janet, Guthrie, from Patagonia.

AT PORTSMOUTH.

April 2, H. B. M. troop ship Apollo, W. Maclean, Commander, from Montevideo.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Melampus, 42 guns, Captain John Norman Campbell.

Brigantine Dolphin, 3 guns, Commander Reginal Thomas John Levinge.

FRENCH—Brig Adonis, 20 guns, Capt. Colet.

SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero.

Schooner Ninfa del Plata, Capt. Serra Casano.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last:—

Saturday........48
Sunday........47
Monday........48
Tuesday........46
Wednesday........45
Thursday........47
Friday........51

The news from Europe by the last packet is anything but gratifying to the partizans of intervention. Mr. Ousely's conduct in ordering the passage of the Paranà to be forced, if not entirely disavowed has been declared by Sir Robert Peel to be unwarranted by his instructions; and the sale of prizes in Montevideo by the direction of Admiral Ingefield is acknowledged to be unjustifiable by law. Mr. Garret, on behalf of a deputation of London merchants, had addressed a letter to Lord Aberdeen containing observations upon the hostilities in the Paraná and suggestions in regard to the line of conduct, which, in their opinion, ought to be pursued in the present state of affairs in the River Plate. In reply the Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, in a note dated the 4th March, stated that he was directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to say that instructions had been sent out to Mr. Ouseley on the different matters to which the latter related. Private correspondences from parties likely to be well informed affirm that the British Government were anxious to get as soon as possible out of the embarrasing situation in which they are placed, and that the new instructions to Mr. Ouseley are framed with this view. Perhaps, however, the hopes entertained from the declaration of war by Paraguay, intelligence of which event had recently reached England, may have induced Lord Aberdeen to believe that a slight modification of the original demands would now be acceptable; and it is not improbable that Mr. Ouseley, who knows better, is waiting for despatches of a subsequent date to the arrival of the *Philomel* which left Montevideo on the 19th April, with the news of the sanguinary tumults of Montevideo and the reaction in Corrientes.

It has been reported, we know not on what authority, that Baron Deffaudis, returns to France with the new Rear Admiral Trehouart. The Baron is understood to have some time since requested to be removed upon the plea of ill health.

The Montevideo journal *Constitucional* publishes an account of a ball and supper given by Madame Rivera to the British and French officers, and among the toasts there was the following by Capt. Inglefield, son of the Admiral, to which we call the attention of our readers.—The "sentiment" is as brief as it is atrocious.

"Mueran los salvages Blanquillos!"
"*Death to the savage Oribeites!*"

But Inglefield is not the only one who disgraces the uniform of the British navy. Not long ago, Lieut. Woodley, of H. M's, steamer *Gorgon*, in writing to a friend at Montevideo, piously ejaculated

"In God's name let them" (the people of these countries) "go on cutting each others throats!"

Yet these are the men who have come to teach the benighted sons of La Plata "humanity and civilization." What horrid mockery!

Capt. Hope, of H. B. M's. steamer *Firebrand*, has been named a Companion of the Royal Military Order of the Bath. Never was honor better merited.

The Oriental portion of the Montevideo press has lately been gagged by a fresh *coup d'etat*, in consequence of having manifested a spirit rather hostile to the foreign intervention. Argentine emigrants are now the only organs of the Ouseley-Deffaudis government.

The British vessels of war in port fired a salute on Saturday last, 20th inst., at noon, in honour of the anniversary of Queen Victoria's Coronation. The other foreign vessels of war did the same with the British flag at the fore.

A mail for Corrientes and Paraguay was made up yesterday at the General Post-office. We hope this is the forerunner of the speedy resumption of commercial intercourse.

Advertisements.

Sale by Auction,

BY IBARRA & MACOME,

AT the Store No. 37½ University Street, on Wednesday 8th July, and the following days, at 11 o'clock precisely, will be sold by auction to the highest bidder, all the stock in trade of hosiery, mercery, hardware, and fancy articles, belonging to the estate of the late Don Luis de las Carreras, by order of the assignees of said estate. Particulars will be seen in the daily papers.

Auction Sale,

BY THOMAS GOWLAND,

THE Furniture of Mr. Brent, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, will be sold by auction on Wednesday morning next, 1st July, at 11 o'clock precisely, at his residence No. 81, Calle de la Catedral. All of it is nearly new, and of the latest patterns, consisting of mirrors, sofas, chairs, centre tables, card tables, extension dining table, Brussels carpeting, wardrobes, window curtains and ornaments, dinner and tea set, cooking utensils, &c, &c. The furniture can be seen on the day before the sale.

Buenos Ayres, June 26, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned Henry Dowse and George Dowse of Buenos Ayres, in South America, and of No. 17, Broad Street Buildings, in the city of London, merchants, was this day dissolved by mutual consent

The affairs of the firm at Buenos Ayres will be wound up by Henry Dowse of that place, on behalf of the firm, as witness our hands this twenty-fifth day of November one thousand eight hundred and forty five.

(signed) HENRY DOWSE,
GEORGE DOWSE.

Witness to the signatures of the abovenamed Henry Dowse and George Dowse—

J. H. McLEOD, Solicitor,
13, London Street,
Frenchurch Street, London.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Henry and George Dowse are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay, at No. 85, Calle Potosí.

Notice.

THE subscriber has removed his Counting Room and Store from Calle de la Paz No. 56, to No. 53 of the same Street, in the house formerly occupied by Charles Horne, Esq.

Luis Winter.

Buenos Ayres, 2[illegible]h June, 1846.

Wanted,

AN Apprentice to learn the Tailoring Business. Apply at 56 Calle de Piedad.

British Medical Dispensary.

THE General Annual Meeting of the British Medical Dispensary will be held in the vestry of the English Church on Tuesday, the 7th July, at 12 o'clock.

Robert McClymont,
Secretary pro tempore.

Buenos Ayres, June 26, 1846.

Warwick Inglis,

UPHOLSTERER,

No. 97, *Calle del Perú at the house of General D. Prudencio O. de Rosas.*

W. I. takes this opportuniry of returning his sincere thaks to his friends and the public, and hopes that from his long experience in business, and earnest desire to please, he shall meet with the continuance of their favours.

Elastic spring, hair, wood, and straw mattrasses made to order, old sofas chairs and old furniture repaired to look like new, curtains cut and hung to the latest fashions, easy chairs and chintz sofas made in the most approved manner and with neatness and despatch, carpering made up.

N. B.—Blinds of every description made to order, old ones repaired to look like new, trunks made of any description.

Notice.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between George Temperley and Julius Baasch, is mutually dissolved, and all accounts against the firm of Temperley and Baasch will be settled by George Temperley, who is carrying on the business as heretofore.

GEORGE TEMPERLEY.
JULIUS BAASCH.

May 29, 1846.

George Temperley,

(Late Temperley and Baasch)

HOSIER AND HABERDASHER

No. 21, Calle de Cangallo,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he carries on the above Establishment, with a complete assortment of hosiery, &c., consisting of gentlemen's French silk hats, of the very best quality and latest fashions, silk and satin cravats, scarfs, stocks, opera ties, handkerchiefs, gloves, braces, woollen and cotton hose and half hose, childrens' do., woollen shirts and drawers, bed rugs, table covers, men and boys' cloth caps, white and coloured shirts, cloth brushes, hair and tooth do.; also a complete assortment of boots, half-boots, shoes and brogans, gentlemen's dressing cases, razors, writing desks, cigar cases, fancy walking sticks, and various other articles, all selling at the lowest possible prices.

Pegged Boots, Shoes, and Brogans.

THE Subscribers respectfully advise the public that they have established, on the most approved method, a manufacture of the abovementioned articles; they have secured experienced workmen, and use only the best materials. The public is requested to call and examine the stock of Boots Shoes and Brogans, which are fresh, and will be sold to suit purchasers, at prices lower than they have ever been introduced for from abroad. A liberal discount will be made to persons purchasing lots to sell retail.

THOMAS WIRE & CO.,
113, Piedad Street

SCOTCH WHISKEY, real Highland Blair Athol, true peat flavour.

PORT WINE, a few cases, being part of the stock of the late George Portis.

DUBLIN PORTER, in bottles, XXX from Manders and Powell, Dublin, at the Store of John Blues, Calle de la Reconquista No. 149, being the remainder of a stock, will be sold at a low price.

DIED,

On the 21st of February last, in the Province of Entrerios, Mr. JOHN HALKET, native of Perth, N. B.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish..........	426	á	428	each
Do. Patriot..........	425	á	427	do.
Plata, macuquina..........	21	á	23	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish..........	25	á	26	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones..	25	á	25 4	do.
Six per cent. Stock..........	80	á	82	do. per cent.
Exchange on England...	2	á	2 1-16d.	
Do. France......	23	á	24	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro..	3			per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo..	5	á	6	do.
Do. United States	nominal.			
Hides, Ox, for Engld &Germy	54	á	55	per pesada.
Do. France........	47	á	50	do.
Do. North America	42	á	44	do.
Do. Spain.........	48	á	52	do.
Do. salted..........	40	á	42	do.
Do. Horse..........	22	á	25	do. each
Calf skins..........	45	á	50	per pesada
Sheep skins, common........	22	á	23	per dozen
Do. fine..........	28	á	30	do.
Deer skins..........	withoutprice			do.
Goat skins..........	do.			do
Nutria skins..........	3½	á	3¾	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins..........	no price.			dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short..........	40	á	45	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed..........	48	á	54	do.
Do. long..........	100	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed......	18	á	22	do
Do. picked..........	withoutprice			do.
Do. shorn from skins......	do.			do.
Do. mestiza, dirty........	12	á	30	do
Tallow, pure..........	24	á	26	do.
Do. raw..........	17	á	18	do.
Do. with grease..........	18	á	19	do.
Jerked beef..........	withoutprice			per quintal.
Horns, mixed..........	75	á	100	per thousand
Do. Ox..........	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones..........	withoutprice			do.
Hide cuttings..........	7	á	8	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.......	withoutprice			per lb.
Do. black......	13	á	14	do
Salted tongues..........	7	á	8	per dozen
Salt, on board..........	none.			per fanega.
Discount..........	1½	á	2½	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 428 dollars.
The lowest price 414 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1-16d. The lowest do. 2d.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.